FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1881.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Music-La Pavorita. Abbey's Park Theotre-Le Veyage en Su su American Institute-Januaria Examina. Booth's Theatre-Richellen. Humnell's Museum -Broadway and 9th st. Daly's Theatre-Royal Youth.
Grand Opera Breuse Fresh, the American.
Fave, ly's Nithins Ga. d. in Michael Strongt.
Brownly's \$4th No. 7 hourse. The Strangists. Haverly's 5th Av. Theater—Our Bachelo Madison Square Theater—The Professor. Met opalitan Cosino-Olivette. New Theater Comique—The Rajor, Matines. Non Francisco Winsterla-Broadway and 19th at Standard Theater—Petience. Thalia I beatre-Die Fledermaus. Toey Paster's Theatre-Variety Matines. The Equite Paradox-15th st. and Broatway Union Square Theatre-Bleak House. Windsor Theatre-My Pariner.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line. Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Banking and Financial parter money article). Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line ... 1 50 Reading Notices, with Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per 2.50 In Sunday edition same rates as above.

The Cabinet.

Judge Folger was yesterday nominated and confirmed as head of the Treasury Department. It is an excellent and unobjectionable appointment. The new Secretary is entirely competent in point of talents, character, and experience. We are sure he will make a first-rate Secretary of the Treasury, as he has made a first-rate Judge of the Court of Appeals. In that court he still had seven years to serve before the constitutional limit of age would have required him to leave it. But if he should be appointed to succeed Judge Hunt, when he retires from the bench of the United States Supreme Court next year, he will not be

subject to any such restriction. Mr. James was also nominated to the Senate yesterday as Postmaster-General. This however does not mean that he is to remain permanently at Washington, but only that he will stay until the Star route cases are brought to trial.

Retiring from the Field on the Eve of

We hear a good deal said about the distinction which Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH has acquired in the Star route cases. Let us inquire precisely what that distinction is. The Star route frauds had been heard of before Mr. MacVEAGH became Attorney-General. Their discovery was not due to him.

Before he came into office it was also evident that the persons guilty of those frauds ought to be prosecuted. No particular credit belongs to the Attorney-General for performing an obvious duty.

In the preparation of the causes for trial Mr. MacVeagh has been assisted by able counsel from Pennsylvania and New York. The hand of George Bliss is evident in the information which was filed some time since as the first step in the proceedings.

We have now reached a time when some action in court may be expected, and the trial of the accused persons is probably not far distant. What does Mr. MACVEAGH do under these circumstances? He hands in his resignation as Attorney-General and retires to his law practice in Pennsylvania. This is all there is of it.

The Drought Still Continues.

Yesterday opened with a cloudless sky, and no indications of coming rain could be found by the meteorologists. It was plain enough that the drought was not ended, and that it may continue far into November is now not improbable.

The citizens of New York must, therefore, prepare themselves to endure what they have never before experienced, an actual scarcity of fresh water. The Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct reports that the supply in the storage reservoirs is only enough to last us about seventeen days, even though the quantity daily furnished is reduced from ninety-five million gallons to eighty million gallons. The Croton River, tenth part of that diminished supply, and we cannot expect that the stream will again be full before the January thaw.

Yet with economy we shall have enough water for our real needs. The suffering will be among the manufacturers, not in families. If householders take care to avoid all lavish use of the Croton water between now and the end of the year, even the natural flow of the Croton River will satisfy our

Italy and Austria.

in Vienna this week. This meeting of the each other with jealous scrutiny and vindictive designs, but, on the contrary, now recognize a community of interests, and contemplate a close alliance.

It would have surprised CAVOUR to hear, credible, that, in less than a quarter of a century after the battle of Solierino, the bringing new land under cultivation. King of Sardinia, transformed into the ruler of all Italy, would become estranged from France, and would look for friendly cooperation to the hereditary foe of Italian liberties. It was not only the powerful assistance of France in 1859 which wrested Lombardy from the Hapsburgs, but it was the favorable attitude of NaPoleon III. which permitted the gradual absorption of central Italy by the house of Savoy, as well as the annexation of the Two Sichles after GARIBALDI, without the aid of any Government, had expelled the Bourbons.

Nor did Italy's indebtment to France stop here. The war of 1866, which reflected so much credit upon Austria, brought nothing but disaster and disgrace to the Italians, who were beaten both on land and at sea; and the fact is undisputed that it was the peremptory intervention of France which added Venetia to the peninsular kingdom. It is, indeed, a striking elecumstance that French diplomacy, which falled to secure on its own account even Luxemburg as an affset to Prussian aggrandizement, was able to bestow a splendid prize on the Italians, who had done nothing to deserve it. Never were benefits more ill requited, nor has any country justified more completely than has Italy the shabby definition of gratitude which makes it a lively recognition of favors to come. To the kingdom which was largely its own creation the second

the Cabinet of VICTOR EMANUEL for their abandonment of a country to which their wn was indebted for its national existence. Only in the loyal heart of GARIBALDI, and in the masses of the people responsive to his influence, but under the restricted suffrage deprived of all political power, was there a trace of gratitude to the dethroned Naro-LEON, or a sign of sympathy with France in her hour of abasement and dismemberment.

There were indications, however, of a re-

action on the part of the Italian Government after the occupation of Rome, and for some time after the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war the relations of the French republic with Italy were extremely cordial. The radical Cabinets which have succeeded the MINGHETTI Ministry, were composed of men who ought, if their professions could be trusted, to feel the keenest interest in the efforts to establish free institutions in France. As to the feelings of GARDRALDI and of the disfranchised masses who see in him the chief architect of Italian ounity, there could be no doubt whatever, for, up to six months ago, the vehement agitation for the recovery of dismembered Italian territory pointed not at all in the direction of Savoy and Nice, but at Trieste and the Trentino. The Italia Irridenta movement at one time acquired such proportions as to elicit the sharpest remonstrances from Vienna, and to make the collision of Italy and Austria well-nigh unpreventable. Nor can it be gainsaid, if there is anything in the arguments from community of race and language, and from geographical propriety, that the Trentino, thrust as it is like an ugiv wedge into the heart of Lombardy, should belong to Italy. Even as to Trieste, it may be claimed that the annexation of Venice should carry with it all the former Venetian possessions on the northern and eastern coasts of the Adriatic. In short, the Italia Irridenta demonstrations were recommended to politicians by their bearing on the substantial interests of the country, and they gratifled the popular in-

hostile to Austria and friendly to France. It has needed but a few months to revolutionize the sentiments of the Italian people, to put an end to the designs upon the Austrian frontier, to turn the hunger for territorial expansion toward Nice and Savoy, and to place the Italian dynasty and nation on a footing of amity and political copartnership with its ancient enemy. Even GARIBALDI and his sons, who had been outspoken and unwavering in their French predilections, and whose political importance cannot fail to be signally increased with the widening of the franchise, have been, it seems, permanently allenated from France by its highhanded and disingenuous behavior in the Tunisian affair. The seizure of the Regency notwithstanding the protests of King HUMBERT's Ministers and the indignant outcry of the Italian people, has cost the French republic the one ally on which she had some right to count, and leaves her completely isolated to confront the league of the three Emperors. To that compact, which already boded no good to France, it is now understood that Italy means to become a party, and the present visit of King HUMBERT to Vienna is regarded as an overt and conclusive demonstration to that effect

stincts, which, until very recently, were

The Enormous Immigration.

Immigration continues to be greater than ever before. On Tuesday two thousand foreigners, who have come hither to find permanent homes, were landed at Castle Garden, and during July, August, and September the total immigration to the United States was 171,803, against 155,233 for the same quarter last year.

Yet 1880 was a year of unprecedented immigration. The arrivals were more numer- them from being able to like the Croton. Perous even than in the days when the Irish were flocking to this country after their famine. During the twelve months which ended with last June they reached nearly seven hundred thousand, and during the two years then closed the aggregate was 1.125,000, a total greater by nearly a quarter than the whole immigration for the preced-

Between 1820 and 1880 the total immigration to the United States was about ten millions. If the foreigners continue to come hither during the whole decade at the rate never before so low as now, yields merely a of the last two years, we shall receive between 1880 and 1890 alone more than half as many as arrived during all that long period. Nor is it improbable that we may see an immigration so unprecedented.

Of these foreigners about one-third at present are Germans. More than two hundred thousand Germans were landed in this country last year, while the arrivals from Ireland were less than seventy-five thousand. The Germans already here have greatly changed the tone and character of our so clety. They have introduced new ideas and new customs. The Puritanism which for-The long-mooted interview between the merly was dominant in the republic has Italian and Austrian sovereigns takes place | found in them a persistent, if not contemptuous, enemy. They will not accommodate heads of the Savovard and Hapsburg dynas- | themselves to it. They have also seized ties has a deeper political significance than whole departments of trade, and their usually attaches to such collequies. It greater thrift is winning for them many admeans that age-long antipathies and re- vantages over the old native population. sentments are well-nigh healed, that two How will it be ten years from now, when neighboring States have ceased to watch | two or three millions will have been added to their number?

But we have good reason to welcome the additions to our population that are now coming from abroad. The immigrants, as a whole, are the best we have ever received. and Mazzini would have accounted it in- | They bring with them capital, and are prepared to spend it, and their industry is

From the persistent use of EFFIGY SARseems to us probable that enemies of the new Administration are at work.

No honest friend of Gen. AKTHUR will advise him to revive the Robbersonian principles and practices that prevailed in the Navy Department a few years ago.

SARGENT is a man with a small and narrow mind, but he knows Robbersonianism thoroughly.

His long and close connection with the Federal Ring in California the Ring re- running time one minute in the former sponsible for the frauds that for years disgraced the Mare Island Navy Yard is so his task with a considerable pressure still unnotorious, East as well as West, that the the Navy excited very general apprehension and disgust.

EFFIGY SARGENT does not even represent the Republicanism of the Pacific coast. The party in California exerts no pressure in his behalf. He represents nothing except Mare

We do not believe that Gen. ARTHUR will set up in the Navy Department the bosom friend of Secon Robeson.

Water.

By going to Lake George an almost unsmoore had denied but one concession, name- | limited supply of the best water can be

dominions, was made the pretext in 1870 by | reach here with a head of about two hundred feet, a height sufficient to cover our tallest buildings without the use of fire

engines. Lake George is the source to look to. The next Legislature cannot refuse to grant the necessary authority.

The appointment of Chief Judge Folger to be Secretary of the Treasury puts a new and most important judicial vacancy at the disposal of the Governor. It is his duty to fill the place, and his appointment will be valid until the end of the next year. The people will elect a new Chief Judge in November, 1882, and his term of office will commence with the first of January

Very likely if Judge Fixon should happen to be defeated as a candidate at the approaching election, Gov. Cornet. I. may appoint him to the place of Chief Judge which is now vacated. He cannot flil it adequately, but the Governor may be under some illusion regarding this point. Here in Naw York city Gov. Connell, has just appointed Horace Russilla to the place made vacant by the death of Judge Sanford. This is an appointment that everybody is pleased with. The Governor will also presently have the filling of the post vacated by Judge Spark's resignation. Since the Constitution provided that Judges should be elected by the toopic, no Governor ever had so many judicial appointments to make as have fallen to the lot of Gov. CORNELL.

Mr. Elliott F. Shepard's letter to Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, informing Mr. Asron of his nomination for Congress, contains

this remarkable piece of news: We restarsured that you will give a cordial support to the Administration of President Antitum, who is num-bered among your constituents, and who will return from Washington in order to vote for you."

Does Mr. SHEPARD speak by authority? If the President comes to New York to vote, will he not come to vote the whole ticket? Is Mr. SHEPARD sure that he will come at all ?

An Englishman in the London Field easts up the account between American and English vachts. His record shows that English vachts have won the majority of matches with American yachts. They have got the old Enchantress into English hands, and, being resolved to get even with us, they have taken satisfaction out of her to their hearts' content. She has been put into eventeen races and been beaten in every one. This gives the majority of races to Great Britain. The Englishmen show great discrimnation in their choice of yachts to sail against.

Discouragements continue to beset the Truly Good Deacon RICHARD SMITH. The reform candidate whom he supported for Mayor of Cincinnati has backsidden. The gambling dens that he closed when first elected are in full blast again: detectives who were dismissed from the police force for corruption have been reinstated; the Chief of Police has resigned because he was not supported in enforcing the law; the barrooms are open on Sunday, and the Paris of America appears to have gone compietely to the bad. But let Deacon RICHARD SMITH buckle on his armor and press onward. The Wicked Partners may laugh now, but the Fruly Good Man must triumph.

Appearances are again against Mr. HAN-LAN, the waterman. It looks as if he were trying to indulge in a little hippodroming, for he keeps very silent in regard to his alleged match in St. Louis, and now writes to the proprietor of a Washington hotel that he "can locate a race between himself and Ross, \$1,000 a side and championship, if the citizens and boat clubs of the District add \$3,000 to the stakes." This is the man who was going to retire from professional rowing contests. Evidently the HANLAN purse needs replenishing, and \$3,000 divided between two men would help keep the pot boil-

Brooklyn and New York are not the only cities in trouble about their water works. Boston's aqueduct supply has so vile a taste that many people buy their drinking water from farmers who bring it in daily in barrels. This is the Cochituate water, whose excellence. some of its admirers used to say, prevented haps Boston is worse off in being unable to drink with relish the water it has, than New York is in having good water and not quite enough of it.

The Women's National Temperance Christian Union is holding a convention in Washington, where many speeches are made and resolutions offered. It is to be hoped that they will result in advantage to the temperance power, which is certainly a good one. But when the Union takes occasion to endeavor to his household affairs, then it will seem to many to be going outside of its duty. This it does in enthusiastically receiving and approving" a suggestion that a committee be appointed to wait on President ARTHUR and "express to him the earnest hope that no intoxicating liquor be offered at the White House as the emblem of hospitality and good will." That the President will receive the committee with courtesy there is not the slightest doubt. There is also not much doubt but that he will with the tast for which he is noted, delicately intimate to these testotal ladies that he shall have to be permitted to govern his hospitable table all by himself.

comet of 1881, and as such celestial messengers are regarded by many of them as harbingers of the death of rulers, the alarm in and around the palace may be conceived. They have however learned of the death of the American President, following the comet's withdrawn! from its errand, and so may accept this as the fulfilment of its portent. But to the wise men among them outside barbarians appear of so little consequence as to make it doubtful whether the comet would have taken the trouble of a journey to bring only a message for them.

marksman by fancy shooting with a rifle, is upholding the honor of the United States by winning a number of pigeon-shooting matches, He has been shooting with some of the best English shots and beating them handsomely. This is better for his reputation than hippodroming with alleged Boer marksmen.

It would be a relief to the public if the en-GENT's name for Secretary of the Navy, it | gine operated by compressed air, run the other day with apparent success in a trial trip on the Second avenue elevated railroad, should be found fitted for regular adoption, in place of the ordinary engine, with its puffing, smoke, steam, and fumes. There certainly seems to be good reason for supposing that this engine either in its present form or in some modification, may be able to do the required duty, since it is said to have taken a train of four cars eighty blocks down town, then returning to the starting point, and boating the schedule trip and five minutes in the latter. It completed used, so that it would seem that with the remere mention of his name for Secretary of | quired apparatus at each end of the route the motor would serve, especially as quick shifts of engines could be easily made by having fresh ones ready, while, if necessary, the same could be done at some intermediate station on the ine of the road. This change would not destroy such nuisances as come from the clogging of the streets with the elevated railroad structures, but it would somewhat decrease the nuisances connected with the running of trains.

> Sir GARNET WOLSELLY is said to have written the following letter on the proposed tunnel under the British Channel:

Size I should be serry I at a vision that of the

THE CABINET OUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- When the President came to Washington, after the death of Gen. Garfield, his original plan was to make a new Cabinet, with perhaps, the single exception of Mr. Lincoln. The basis of this programme was pretty well defined, though the selections

vere only marked out in a general way. He was persuaded to postpone this purpose mainly upon two grounds. First, the Garfield Administration had made the arrangements tied to carry them out; secondly, they wanted

business, from the 4th of March. The first palk in the Treasury was embarassing, and ought not to have happened. Gen. omination which was declined in a way to pro-

voke criticism from political friends. In some respects the refusal of Gov. Morgan was fortunate, for it is quite apparent he could not have borne the strain of mere drudgery which the Secretary of the Treasury has to per- | rial usage? form daily. To have gone into the office and then to have gone out of it in a short time would have been more perplexing to the President than the declination, which left him free to make another choice at the start; and this freedom he has used very advantageously in selecting

Judge Folger. It is very doubtful whether a merchant, even though as competent and as honorable as Gov. Morgan is admitted on all hands to be should be called to this particular department, especially when the habits of his life and his associations have been absolutely formed, and

viilage, where Judge Folger and Gen. Hilihouse so long resided.

Mr. Morgan is, of course, the oldest and most distinguished figure in the group. He was elected Governor in 185s, and held the office for the four following years. At the outset he made Col. Bliss his private secretary, and one year Col. Bliss his private secretary, and one year later he appointed him Paymaster-General. Early in his lirst term the dioversor made Mr. Arthur his Engineer-in-Chief, and subsequent-iny advanced him to the position of Inspector-teneral, and finally Quartermaster-General. Mr. Hilhouse, who then resided in Geneva, Mr. Hilhouse, who then resided in Geneva, 1859, from the Ontario, Seneral, and Yates district. In the summer of 1801, before his Seneral term expired, Gov. Morgan appointed Hilhouse his Adjutant-General. Thus we see that Arthur, Hilhouse, and Bliss were the managing members of Gov. Morgan's mittary staff for about two years when the State was raising

aging members of Gov. Morgan's military staff for about two years when the State was raising and efficient scores of regiments of volunteers for the war of the rebellion. At this point Judge Folger comes into the Morgan programme. When Hillhouse became Adjulant-General. Folger was elected as his successor in the State Senate. He was a leading 8 nator, and the organ of Gov. Morgan's ul-ministration. inistration. It is rather interesting to trace the subse-

of the state of these five gentlemen. Gov. Morgan became Senator in Congress. Mr. Hidhouse was chosen State Comptroller. After remaining eight years in the State Senate Mr. Folger was appointed Sub-Treasurer. He then went on the bench of the Court of Appenis, and Mr. Hinhouse uitinately succeeded nim as Sub-Treasurer. Col. Bliss was appointed United States District Attorney, and Gen. Arthur became Collector of the Port. Nobody doubts that Arthur, Folger, Hinhouse, and Bliss were largely indebted to Gov. Morgan's influence for nese important places, while Arthur, Hill-ouse, and Biss owe to him alone their first

WOLFE'S GROWING STRENGTH.

PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 26. - Welfe's campatch is assuming astonishing proportions. He spoke last night to a large nudience in York. where the leading Republican paper has come out in his favor, and the call for his meeting was signed by the strongest names in the party. He speaks to-night at Williamsport. His progress through the State is almost an ovation.

Wolfe set out at first merely to heat the bosses he now believes that he can be elected himself and is not alone in the belief. He is firmly con-vinced that he will receive 40,000 votes in Phila-delpha, where his cause is identified with the cause of local reform, and his tickets will be distributed by the same agencies. distributed by the same agencies.

In Alleghour ne is rapidly gathering a strong support, iteated by the Hon, J. K. Moorel.ead, ex-member of Congress. It is now very probable that whether the race shall be between Wolfe and Bally, or Bally and Noble Bally will be defeated, and Pounsylvania bossism will have its Waterloo in November.

What is the Divided Skirt!

From the Liverpool Might advantage of the others against this insident phoneer of the crinoline to bring forward the "divided sairt" as a candidate for nobilat temporae favor. The crinoletic said not possibly be worn with the divided skirt, any more that A make you do were such a continuance under the treaters. You make a lacker of it the interior of this skert, her tire being to consult the convenience of this skert, her tire a being to consult the convenience of women in their address Assembly herself, the best means of doing this is to make diess subserve out to a present of the convenience practically reduce the number to one. They leave them solves two feet to shuffly about with, but do their best to disable there with him timels, todated toos, and that ing, but it appears to be an equal chance between crino-

The report that Mme, Adelina Patti has arranged to give, in multiple to her concerts on her approximations wish to this country, eight operatio represcatations is incorrect. Mme Patti will give concerns escuble so many dramatic scirces, since, as we are inspined, she will sing the principal pieces of her operatio

Affaire in Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 22 - Governor-General Blanco has removed from office the Masor eight address and the Symbol of the Libertal mannership of Santage countries of 34.705 cated by the pres-Although the colland healther season has not yet set

Mayor Mucphy of Troy. Thor. Oct. 27. The bearing before Gov. Cor-

helt of the charges of malenance a mines Mayor Mur-phy book place to by Printed a gumenta were read by the counter in the case, and the mexecutar promised an smore had denied but one concession, nameiy, the confiscation of the Pope's last posiy, the confiscation of the Pope's last possession, the city of Brane. This refusal,
which was dictated to Narollon III, by his
relations to the clerical party in his own

philosoft in the best water can be
session, the city of Brane and service carried and at the confiscation of the Pope's last possession, the city of Brane and service carried and ser

HOME RULE FOR NEW YORK CITY. The Plan of a Permanent Charter for a Stated

Term-A Pledge for Candidates TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Governnent of a city like New York should be administered with untrammelled local authority. We. as a municipality, are without self-government. The autonomy assured to every village of the State is denied to its metropolis. We are governed, practically, as a ward under guardianship, through laws enacted by men who live

for the Yorktown celebration, and were enti- | outside of New York city. Since the date of those unwise innovations which imposed upon to make the reports to Congress of the public | the city divers metropolitan commissions, in evasion of constitutional law, our ancient charter rights have been continually invaded to make place for legislative enactments subver Arthur had abundant opportunity to be sure of sive of municipal independence. So New York his man before going before the public with a city is a city without home government. Is it not time to demand that justice be done to the chief town of the Commonwealth; that our twelve hundred thousand inhabitants shall enjoy, at least, such franchises as were granted by royal rulers as civic munities of immemo We ask for the city of New York po other twelve feet of water. Here the fish were turned powers than those common to all towns and cities of the State. We ask for a permanent charter, to be framed by representative citi-

zens, and with articles enabling any proper changes to be made from time to time, through municipal ordinances, or, when necessary, by concurrent action of municipal and State authorities. In effect, we ask for an organic had to ordinate al details of our city Government—a chartered right for a stated term of years, whether five, seven, or ten, during which term our Mayor, Aidermen, and Commonalty shall transact their own business, as "a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name," accordant with our State Constitution and the Constitution of the United States.

pecially when the labits of his life and his associations have been absolutely formed, and when, with the utmost desire for impartiality, he might be unconsciously influenced in his official action.

An able, clear-headed, and upright lawyer ought to be Secretary, because the administration of the revenue laws constantly involves legal questions, which he should be competent to decide quickly and correctly, without running in the ruts of the offices of the Attornay-General and the Solicitor of the Treasury. The daily routine of the department demands thysical vigor on the part of its head quite as much as mental capacity.

All reaglements are met in the nomination of Judge Folger. It is a capital choice.

There is a generous disposition to treat Gen. Arthur inberally and to overiook errors that may be incident to his position. He has hald to confront serious perplexities. The country expects him to form an Administration of his own choice and to exercise full freedom in the adoption of a policy. But he cannot afford to espouse the cause of Grantism.

A LITTLE POLITICAL HISTORY.

GENEVA, Oct. 27.—Ever since Gen. Arthur became President the people of this part of the State have noticed with interest the mention of important places under his Administration. I refer to ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Chief Judge Folger. Sub-Treasurer Hillhouse, and Col. George Bliss. Those possible candidates have held rather peculiar relations to each other and to the new President for twenty or twentyfive years, which are well understood in this willage, where Judge Folger and Gen. Hillhouse, so long resided.

A Latter Production of the interest the mention of the cannot afford to important places and places and the exercise full freedom in the adoption of a policy. But he cannot afford to espouse the cause of Grantism.

A LITTLE POLITICAL HISTORY.

GENEVA, Oct. 27.—Ever since Gen. Arthur became President the people of this part of the State have noticed with interest the mention of the important places and places and places and places and

through local legislation, all necessary municipal machinery.

Now, when candidates for election to Senate and Assembly are presented for the suffrages of New York's voters, it is a fit senson to interrogate everyone of them uron this question, and to support no candidate who will not pledge himself to vote for a permanent charter for the city, when such a charter shall be framed by representative citizens and approved by the Mayor and Aldermen. Let every candidate for Alderman be interrogated also.

New York, Oct. 22.

Enonacus.

NEW YORK'S WATER SUPPLY. suggestions from Correspondents Upon the

Menns of Increasing It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think t is only a question of time when underground ratiroads from the Battery up through the centre of the city will be constructed. In view of the short water supply I suggest that in excavating for the railroads the excavations made sufficiently roomy to contain a large iron pipe, exwith joine, chain sail water by the incoming tide, and to be washed out by the outcoing tide. Then I suggest that there be reservoirs along the line, to be kent full of this ocean water and from which it can be correct into dwell-lings for bathing and other purposes. This water could also be used for manuacturing purposes, street arriva-line, and putting out fires, to the relief of the Croton water.

The excession could also be used to carry a large sew-erage time from the Battery to the Harden River in the

In set that him towers be erected to such an altitude that powerful electric lights placed thereon will through all the illumination that is needed, in t only over a clock, but over many acres.

Probably sales could be arranged to the water and sever pages, to be operated by the tide, to let in the water and weak could be increased by the tide, to let in the water and weak could be increased by the tide, to let in the water and weak could be increased by the tide, to let in the water and weak could be done with the same maginizers and power. This seems to me a desirable and practical plan, and the ethere things—an underground rairead, a conjoins water supply, and electric limination—could be obtained localities at cost only a little greater than the cut of one of them separately.

Charles Parrings.

To the Europ of Theory.

To the Editor of The Sen-Ser. Hudson River water at Poughkeepne is good. If necessary, pipes with flexie joints could be land on the hed of the river, and the ater could be pumped into the Forty-second street servoir. This may be beither sensible nor feasible, but server back to me. Patenson, Oct. 26

Another Prophecy About November.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Afteryoars of patient sindy and ariuous toil, I think I have suc-ceeded in compiling a set of rules by which I can accu-tately forecast the weather for a practically unlimited lime. This is the result of my observations for the be a steady fall in temperature, followed by light rains and occasional half. On the 19th we shall be visited by a wever rain storm, which was proven a savier for the drogent-stricken courter. On the 19th we may look for an extransively roll wave from the northwest, tomwell by much aim appears disturbance. The 24th will be marked by attentive string, lookaged by occasional rains and sallry weather to the sull of the month.

Taken as a whole, it will be a nointh of many extraordinary atmospheric who assessed which will put such guessers be young and they are to the trustice. The example of the sulling and sulling and sulling and sulling and sulling and sulling and the sulling and su be a steady fall in temperature, followed by light rains

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOL: The Mayor will be morrow send his measure, presenting the report at the Happi Transit Commission appointed last since, to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation. The restricted at the Board of Aldermen for confirmation. The restricted out by this Commission is very negative to the district, and the restricts are exceptingly advantages to out the restrict of the city to at the result of making the lower part of the city to at the read will unleaded to any the free restrict is read to be active increase, and the five first expect is read to be active increase, and the first for five restriction their voice to merrow and picture to an analysis of a five read what they have been waster; for and striving hard for the peak event years to obtain.

New long, Out 27

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Notwithquestion has nothing to do with any political party is question has nothing to de with any notice alparty in France. History has recorded in letters of planed that Louis XVI and Wayse Act insite were guild like by the reconstructly brough those the law locality. It is a more made that the defense has been actived by the reconstructly brough those the first, he haspen moderners were the little and of the came uniform. That was the remaind those thorthy's frequent like the frequency for favour and of information they are constructed by the defense of the little and the construction of the little and of the motion far that the first of the motion of the little and the construction of the whole that of the motion matter which the first of the motion of the little and a 2 substitute for the whole that of the construction of the whole that of the construction of the whole that of the little is that the little and the construction of the whole that the little and the l

Auron Burr's Wife.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: In reply to

Tweed-Evarts.

Helen M. Evarts, daughter of ex-Secretary Evarts, was married pesterday morning at Window Ve. Mr Evarts's summer times, to Mr Charles thereis in

SIXTREN HAPPY SOLES AND TURBOTS. Bropped into the Sea Three Thousand Miles

from where they were Taken Out. One hundred and five soles and turbots were shipped from Southport. England, on the steamship Parthia, to be turned loose in American waters. Sixteen of them were alive yes terday when the steamship came into port. They were in two large wooden tanks especially designed to keep up a circulation of water. The fish were transferred from the Parthia to the revenue cutter Grant, on which they were to be taken to a suitable place in the ocean and let loose. On board the Grant were United State Fish Commissioner Frederick Matther, States Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Biackford, W. F. Wilbur, John Foord, Garnet Phillips, Secretary of the American Fish Cultural Association, and A. W. Armistead, in whose care the fish were brought over. The cutter steamed down the bay and stopped about three-quarters of a mile off the Hotel Brighton. The tanks were placed in a small boat, and soundings made to learn the nature of the bottom. A clean sandy bottom was found about half a mile from shore in

loose. They swam off in a very lively manner, Great care was taken before easting them into the ocean to gradually bring the temperature of the water in the tanks to that of the sea. This was done by sowly adding bucketlai after bucketlai of ocean water to the contents of the search.

the sea. This was done by slowly adding buckethal after bucketial of ocean water to the contents of the ansis.

Mr. Blackford said to the reporter: "This is the third shipment of soles and turbols made to this country, and is part of a series of consignments that will be made until it is demonstrated whether the fish will breed on our coasts. The first lot was snipped in 1875. Only two of the fish were ally already and in 1875. Only two of the fish were ally already two of the fish were ally already vessel, which was six weeks crossing, by Capt. John Mortmer. Seven of the fish were ally when the vessel reached here, in the fail of 1879. They were set free off Sandy Hook.

"These fish are delicious food, and are very popular in the London market. A turbot is worth two shillings per pound and a sole one and a haif shillings. Ninety-five millon were sold in London in one year. Only 52,000,000 fresh water fish of all kinds were sold in New York in 1880. I think the fish will become acclimated and breed. This is the senson in which the predactous fish are not abundant in our-waters, and the soles and turbots will not, consequently, suffer from them. There is no danger of their being molested by lishermen, as they can only be caught with a certain kind of net called the beam traws.

"Surveys of the north and south shores of Long Island are now being made for the location of a fish-hatoning station. All other consignments of soles and turbots will be piaced in charge of the State Fish Commissioners, who will study their habits and take steps toward their propagation. Other sea fishes, especially the Spanish mackerel and striped bass, will also receive a large share of attention at the hatening station. A frificial methods must be used to propagate sea fishes, or they will disappear,"

THE PANAMA CANAL

Eaglish Comment on Blaine's Letter Asserting an American Protectorate.

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- The News, commenting on Secretary Blaine's circular with regard to the Panama Canal, says: "There probably never was a time when all the European powers were more thoroughly well disposed toward America than now, Mr. Blaine's arguments, therefore, are certain of a patient, and, indeed, of a friendly hearing; but as a piece of logic the circular can hardly be considered by his best friends to be very powerful. By the Clayton-Bulwer treaty America recogn zed the propriety of what she now regards as an intrusion, All great commercial countries will be deeply interested in the Panama Canal. The maritime powers will be under strong temptations in time of war to violate its neutrality. Their signatures to the guarantee will consequently be absolutely necessary, unless the United States are prepared essary, unless the United States are prepared to take upon themselves an enormous responsibility. Perhaps the most unfortunate suggestion of the circular is that the proposed guarantee would be in the nature of an alimnee against America. It is impossible to see how a purely peaceful convention can be an alimnee against an footy unless it involves exclusion. It is unnecessary to say that notedly proposes to exclude the United States from the benefit of the proposed neutrality. It is to be noted that the matter will take a different turn from that suggested in the circular, which must surely have been issued under some misconception."

The Evening Standard says: There will be few persons surprised to learn that the United States would regard a European guarance of the neutrality of the Papama Canai as an unthe neutrality of the Panama Canal as an un-authorized intrusion. If Colombia should be hampered by a European guarantee, it would one day inevitable, decrees her union with the United States."

TRAINED NURSES GRADUATED. Diplomas and Prizes Awarded to a Class of

Training School for Nurses took place yesterday in Ward 6 in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The cots and patients had been removed into another ward, and the sixteen neat-handed graduates had beautified the room with festoons of evergreen, and festooned it with flags on three sides. Evergreen harps, anchors, and crowns also ornamented the walls. Exalted high on a temporary platform were ex-Mayor W. H. Wickham, who presided as the tounder of the school five years ago; ex-Commissioner Isaac H. Barley, Justice F. G. Gedney, Dr. A. E. McDonald, and Dr. Otts. Flowers

ney, Dr. A. E. McDonald, and Dr. Otts. Plowers in pots almost surrounded the platform, while at Chairman Wickham's eibow was a large floral horseshoe on a stand, the glit to the gradienting class from the young men who constitute the staff of house physicians.

The sixteen gradients were black dresses, and on their heads were while cape, juckered and friled and have edged. They did not wear aprons. The nurses on duty in the nospital sat behind them in aprons with pockets as large as flour sacks. The room was crowded with visitors.

nurse's care for patients with nervous discusses, and Miss E. M. Cole read a valedictory. Justice Geomey also made an address. Dr. L. L. Seaman, thief of staff, presented the diplomas, and announced the winners of prizes.

The Rey, Father Thomas F. Lynch, for many veris past an assistant priest to Monsten r Poston at St.

Ann's Bomas Catholic Church, Lost Twenth street, has been appointed postor of the Church of the Transfiguration at Mottand Para streets, in place of the Rev. James

1. Meliona who has been transferred to the rest of the Sec. James

1. Meliona who has been transferred to the rest of the Sec. James H. Metican, who has been transferred to the pastership of

R. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent of the

Horace Russell, whom Gov. Cornell appointed

PIETERMARUZBURG, Oct. 27. The rallflea-

and Mr. and Mrs. James & Sunt. of Sunt.

SUNBEAMS.

The late Baron Haymerle, the Austrian sman, spike bin languages, but Hungarian was m

No day is yet fixed for Queen Victoria's

epa-ture from Bathon al, but she will not go south un-ne fourth work in November-probably about the 23s. The Czar has ordered that seventeen of the imperial palaces and eastles, ancluding those of Livadia, in the Uripon, and the Seivedere, near Warray all be converted into educational institutions for the

-Pather Broheny, the Roman Cathella paster at Manayans, Pa., declared in a sermon teat in had hever worn a stitch of English clath since he arrived in America, and that, rather than send his relatives a dollar that might go into a landlord's pocket be work

Mr. George Duff, the champion deep stather of Scotland, is now in his sixty eventh autumn, yet he has had strength to bring down in one day not yet he has mad strengt, of which three were "royals,"
while a fourth had a head of sleven lines, and the remaining four were scarcely of interior d -Mme. Louise, the celebrated milliner of

Regent street, Lowdon, had taken Bushenden Manor from the estate arent intrusted with its letting by Lord Benconsfield's executors, but they rejused to confirm the letting to one who evidently would use it as an advertisement, and have leased it to Sir Samuel Wilson -At the beginning of the present year

Sweden but 480 counts belonging to sixty-three fami-ties whose heads had sents in the now abolished House of Nobles. Of these counts 60 were Hamiltons, and g the 1,085 harons 48 were Fire twoods and 27 licenses, the descendants of Scotch and English codets of oid families. -H. B. T. Strangways, understood to be connected with South Australia, writes to the London Fines, respecting the rumor that the Queen was about to confer hereditary honors on the wealthy colonists, that any attend the create in the countries an hereditary and

eracy would be strongly disapproved by the great body -A member of the ex-Khedive's harem has written such spiritually letters from Montecating to a friend in Paris, that they are to be printed forthwith. The description of the place and the people, and, above all of the composition of the harem, with still more curion details concerning its lord and master, will, it is asserted. render the forthcoming Letter Case Obligae a most intering literacy production.

- A tombstone in the cometery at Platts. burgh, N. Y., over the grave of Catharine and Charles Straight, aged respectively three months and eight days and four months and four days, has the following:

They tasted or life's littler cup, Boused to drive the portion up. They turned their little built as der Disgusted with the faste, they died.

John K. Bennett, after living reputably to the age of 05, at Bloomfield, Ind., subtlenly changed his sedate ways to those of predicacy. In four years he sinfully squandered \$25,000, and about a week ago tound himself penniless. His neighbors did not think poverty a sufficient pluishment for his bad conduct, so they formed a mob, took him out of bed, tied him to

-No man, says Labouchère in the London Fresh, ever lived who was more thoroughly sick and tired of tife than Lander. I remember a speech of his a From the trial Lander. I committee a speech of his at From the year before his death, in reniy to some sug-gestion: "I shall do it sir, if I live through next winter, which I hope to flod I shan't." Not long before, having been asked whether he had lately visited his valls, where his wife was then living he answered: "No, sir, for the gate is guarded by a flaming sword, which is not held by an angel

-A Paris correspondent writes in high praise of a Paris drama, the "Biche au Boist" "There is not the least need to understand a word of French is order to evjoy the thirty tableaux and sixty transforms tions of this spectacular drama. There is a delignitude sense of danger in the preximity of the eight fively young lious who growl and fight in we realistic a man ner. Another thrilling effect is produced by Mile. Brambilla, who, instead of dancing with custanets, playfully marks time by firing off revolvers until she van - Sir Henry Havelock Allen has been at-

tacked with invanity. This melancholy event removes for a time a conspicuous figure from military and political which was conferred on his father in the last days of his eventini life. In the last Parliament Sir Henry was member for Sanderland, and an active member of the radical wing of the Liberal party. Some time since he added to the name of Havelock that of Allen on receiving a rich bequest. Sir livery, like his father, was a promi

nent member of the Raptisi communion.

-Figuro recounts the story of one of its infirmity of color bandness from childhood without have intended bride by soing to pay a visit in a pair of tronsers of the brightest scarlet. The tailor had sent his book of natherns, among them those of the cloth destined for liveries, and the unfortunate softer had mistaken the scarlet for pearl gray. The tailor, imagining that the letter without observation; but the friends of the intend-

ed bride, looking on the wearer as a confirmed lunate, rejused to allow the courtship to proceed. It was only in 1839 that the first che from America crossed the Atlantic. From Sept. I, 1880 to Sept. 1, 1881, the quantity of cheese sent across from New York has been 127,31; boxes, but the gradual dimi nution of the export for the last four months has caused teurs of London. Of late years rows upon rows of gi gantle American cheeses might be seen all of up on the shelves of the dining half of every great London duning house. More there than here clerks and commercia men are choose devourers, and the bread-ani-choose lunch and bread-ani-choose suppor are the very ne plus

uitra of epicurearism to these classes of consumers. -Marie Colombier, the fat actress of mon in France. "For example," she says, "would you that I me passing through America you do not visit to receive me." "All madera iselle, we are no more in Paris, we are now in New York."

market which some more installed it is been the moral shorter angent the market are sent, in talk country to be seen about an inner se an and of process the moral shorter are areas tages which a well-are is favoured but a moral back a moral for a moral of the factors which a well-are is favoured but a moral of the sent and the s

see the 1126 m to the both brake like to the acuta of the first of the